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warehouse might be removed to the home of the owner. *Street v. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.* (1920) 254 U. S. 88, 41 Sup. Ct. 31. A very recent case, with almost identical facts, reached a different result without directly overruling the prior decision. *Corneli v. Moore* (1922) 42 Sup. Ct. 176. For a full discussion of property rights in intoxicants, see COMMENTS (1922) 31 YALE LAW JOURNAL, 305.

**SALES—ACCEPTANCE OF A PART OF THE GOODS AS CONSTITUTING AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE WHOLE.**—The defendant purchased eleven pieces of silk from the plaintiff by sample. Four pieces were tendered back to the plaintiff because they were of a quality inferior to that of the samples. The plaintiff refused the tender and later brought an action to recover the purchase price. *Held*, that the acceptance by the defendant of part of the silks implied an acceptance of the entire lot. *Madison Costume Co. Inc. v. Goldberg* (1921, Sup. Ct.) 191 N. Y. Supp. 223.

Whether an acceptance of part of a lot of goods delivered under an entire contract constitutes an acceptance of the whole is a question on which the courts are divided. *Holmes v. Gregg* (1890) 66 N. H. 621, 28 Atl. 17; *Buckeye Buggy Co. v. Montana Stables* (1906) 43 Wash. 49, 85 Pac. 1077; *Mendetz v. Wopd & Co.* (1914, Sup. Ct.) 86 Misc. 52, 148 N. Y. Supp. 92. The rule followed in the instant case seems the better; the buyer is only privileged to either accept or reject the entire lot. "If the buyer can accept some and reject others, the seller must equally be at liberty to make a valid tender of some and not others." Williston, *Sales* (1909) sec. 493, n. 68. The case is also interesting in that it holds that the special provisions of the New York Personal Property Law (N. Y. Cons. Laws, 1909, ch. 41, sec. 125) corresponding to the Uniform Sales Act, sec. 44, have no application to cases where the defect is in the quality of the goods delivered. This is in accord with the previous decisions in New York and with the English decisions under the Sale of Goods Act, sec. 30, of which the American statutes are an exact copy. See *Portfolio v. Rubin* (1921, Sup. Ct.) 196 App. Div. 316, 187 N. Y. Supp. 302; *Aitken, Campbell & Co. Ltd. v. Boullen & Gatenby* [1906, Sc.] Ct. of Sess. Cas. 490.

**STATUTES—CONVICTION BASED ON IMPROPER STATUTE NOT GROUND FOR REVERSAL IF NOT PREJUDICIAL.**—In a prosecution for manslaughter arising out of the violation of a state statute regulating automobile headlights a conviction was obtained under the erroneous impression of the court and counsel that the 1917 statute was still in effect when in fact the 1919 statute had replaced it. *Held*, that as the 1919 statute was no more favorable to the defendant than the one under which he was convicted, there was no ground for reversal. *Clemens v. State* (1921, Wis.) 185 N. W. 209.

The instant case illustrates the growing tendency of the courts to disregard the technicalities of procedure where not to do so would result in a useless repetition of a trial. For a general discussion on the subject of overlooking statutes, see COMMENTS (1920) 30 YALE LAW JOURNAL, 855.

**TRUSTS—DECLARATION OF TRUST NOT RECOGNIZED IN CIVIL LAW.**—T, desiring to make a gift of certain shares of stock in a company, informed the company that she was holding the shares as trustee for the plaintiff. The company issued new certificates for the stock, which T gave to the plaintiff. The defendant claimed the shares as the beneficiary under T's will on the ground that the gift was invalid. *Held*, that the plaintiff could not recover since the shares were not transferable by delivery and a declaration of trust could not be recognized under the civil law of Quebec. *O'Meara v. Bennett* (1921, P. C.) 126 L. T. R. 201.

The trust is peculiarly a development of English law. Scott, *The Trust As An Instrument of Law Reform* (1922) 31 YALE LAW JOURNAL, 457. Trusts are unknown to civil law. They were recognized in Louisiana by statute only in 1920. Bogert, *Trusts* (1921) 7; see *Marks v. Loewenberg* (1918) 143 La. 196, 78 So. 444.